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STALIN PRIZES FOR SOVIET RADIO AND TELEVISION ADVANCES

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Prize for Television

Thanks to the development work of ten of the foremost Soviet radio specialists, the USSR now has the clearest television broadcasting in the world. The ten, who received the Stalin Prize, First Class, for their work are: V. I. Migachev, A. I. Lebedev-Karmanov, B. V. Braude, R. V. Vanatovskiy, N. S. Kupriyanov, G. P. Kazanskiy, A.V. Voronov, P.Ye Kodess, S. V. Novakovskiy, and V. L. Kreytser (director).

Within a short time after the government published its decree regarding the development of television on 12 October 1945, Soviet specialists had designed and started to produce equipment for the improved television center. Many televiewers (the number of television sets in Moscow had increased 20 times by 1949) have praised the quality of the pictures transmitted through the new television center.

In designing this center, Soviet specialists have provided for the most modern, complex combinations -- whole theatrical spectacles, movie films, etc. They have also provided for future developments in television techniques.

The new MTTs (Moscow Television Center) studio apparatus was designed to permit the introduction of a second television program. The whole complex apparatus provides for very elaborate signalization and automatic action, makes possible faultless control, and permits observation of the numerous units with their thousands of vacuum tubes of various types.

Two original and unusual transmitters are used for sending out the video and audio signals. Both transmitters, designed by A. I. Lebedev-Karmanov and R. V. Vanatovskiy together with a number of coworkers, operate on one transmitting antenna based on the B. V. Braude system. Both transmitters have high efficiency, which makes it possible to attain the planned range of coverage. The original three-level MTTs turntable antenna, designed by Braude and installed atop Shukov Tower, provides threefold signal amplification.

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The problems connected with installing, adjusting, and tuning all this complicated equipment within a limited time were solved by G. P. Kazanskiy, Chief Engineer of the Main Administration of the Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry, and S. V. Novakovskiy, Chief Engineer of the Television Center.

The MTTs is made entirely of domestic materials, parts and tubes and has been highly praised both by the State Prize Commission and by televiewers. Operational tests have shown great advances in television during the Stalin period. The new Soviet Television standard -- 625 lines -- is the most advanced in the world.

Operational tests verified the claims for the new improved television system, and also indicated that smaller and less powerful centers are advisable for republic and oblast stations. The award of the Stalin Prize for the outstanding work on this new television system is a great event in domestic radio engineering.

Prize for Radio Equipment

A Stalin Prize was also awarded to a research institute group headed by Chief Designer Georgiy Grigor'yevich Ginkin for designing new radio equipment and adapting it to mass production.

Radio amateurs and specialists are familiar with Ginkin's books and articles, his Handbook of Radio Engineering, his popularizations of nomographic methods and special design tables, as well as with his research and educational work.

Ginkin started work as a fitter in automoblie shops in 1918. His interest in radio began with the appearance of the first apparatus of the inventor of radio, A. S. Popov. After building a transmitter comprising an induction coil and coherer with magnetic filings, and an electric bell, he made repeated experiments with distant radio transmission. In 1933, he finished his university studies, and in 1945 received his degree as candidate of technical sciences. In 1946, he was given the title "Honored Radio Operator of the USSR."

Another worker in scientific research, honored with a Third-Class Stalin Prize is Igor' Nikolayevich Zhuchenko, an active participant in the radio amateur movement. In his school days, he became a short-wave operator and joined the Leningrad Section of Short-Wave Operators. With other amateurs he took part in the work of various organizations and campaigns in Leningrad Oblast. Some time later, he entered the Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute of Communications imeni M. A. Bonch-Bruyevich and finished in 1939.

During World War II, Zhuchenko joined the volunteer militia defending Leningrad, where he applied his skill as a radio engineer to military communications. At the close of the war, he began work at the above-mentioned institute, which work led to a Stalin-Prize award.

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